#### ENGLAND Elections-Pinancial Clouds-The Duchess of Sutherland and Slavery.

London, Priday, Jan. 21, 1853. The reflections consequent upon the new ministeral arrangements are finished. Ministers have suffered a defeat, Mr. Sadleir, one of the Lords of the Treasury, and hitherto consid: ered the chief of the "Irish Brigade," having been beaten by Mr. Alexander, who was elected by a majority of six votes. Mr. Alexander owes election to a coalition of the Orangemen and the Catholics. On the other hand, Ministers were victorious at Oxford University, where the poll lasted fifteen days and the struggle was extremely animated. Gladstone carried the day by a majority of 124 against Dudley Percival, the candidate of the High Church Party. To amateurs of Hudibrasian logic we can rec ommend the leaders of the two contending journals in this struggle, The Morning Chronicle and The Morning Herald.

Yesterday, after a long debate, the Direct tors of the Bank of England again raised the minimum rate of discount from 21 to 3 per cent. This circumstance had an immediate effect upon the Paris Bourse, where all sorts of securities had to submit to another declin But if the Bank of England should succeed in checking speculation at Paris, there will remain open another outlet for the drain of bullion: the imports of corn. The last harvest both in Eng-land and on the Continent is estimated at onethird below the average. Besides, there exists some doubt as to the quantity of food available for consumption until next harvest, in conse quence of the delay in sowing the seed caused by the wet state of the soil. Therefore, large imports of grain are arranged for, and will con-tinue to keep the course of exchange unfavorable for England. The gold-ships from Australia cannot keep pace with the sudden augmenta-

tion of grain imports.

In one of my late letters I mentioned the speculation going on in iron. The first raising of the rate of discount, by the Bank, from 2 to 24 per cent. had already had its effect upon this branch of trade. Scotch Pigs, for the last fort-night selling at 78/, on the 19th inst. dropped down to 61/. The Railway Share market, will probably be depressed, since the raising of the rate of interest, by forced sales of shares hitherto deposited as securities for loans, and the commencement of these operations has already taken place. My opinion, however, is that the drain of bullion is not caused by exportation of gold alone, but that the brisk home trade, especially in the manufacturing districts, has a full share in it.

During the present momentary slackness in political affairs, the address of the Stafford House Assembly of Ladies to their sisters in America upon the subject of negro-slavery, and the "affectionate and Christian address of many thousands of the women of the United States of America to their sisters, the women of England," upon white slavery, have proved a god-send to the press. Not one of the British papers was ever struck by the circumstance that the Stafford House Assembly took place at the palace and under the Presidency of the Duchess of Sutherland, and yet the names of Staf-ford and Sutherland should have been sufficient to class the philanthropy of the British Aris-tocracy-a philanthropy which chooses its obfar distant fre m home as possible, and rather on that than on this side of the ocean. The history of the wealth of the Sutherland

family is the history of the ruin and of the expropriation of the Scotch Gaelic population from its native soil. As far back as the tenth century, the Danes had landed in Scotland, conquered the plains of Caithness, and driven back the aborigines into the mountains. Mheor-Thair-Chattaibh, as he was called in Gaelic, or the Great Man of Sutherland," had slways found his companions in arms ready to defend him at the risk of their lives against all his enemies, Danes or Scots, foreigners or natives. After the revolution which drove the Stuarts from Britain, private feuds among the petty chieftains of Scotland became less and less frequent, and the British Kings, in order to keep least a semblance of dominion in these remote districts, encouraged the levying of family regiments among the chieftains, a system by which these lairds were enabled to combine modern military establishments with the ancient clan system in such a manner as to support one by the other.

Now, in order to distinctly appreciate the usurpation subsequently carried out, we must first properly understand what the Clas meant. The Clas belonged to a form of social existence which in the scale of historical development. stands a full degree below the feudal state; viz., the patriarchal state of society. "Klaen, means children. Every one of the usages and traditions of the Scottish Gaels re poses upon the supposition that the members of the class belong to one and the same family. The "great man," the chieftain of the clan, hand quite as arbitrary, on the other quite as confined in his power, by consanguinity, &c., as every father of a family. To the clan, to the family, belonged the district where it had established itself, exactly as in Russia, the land occupied by a community of peasants belongs, not to the individual peasants, but to the com-Thus the district was the common property of the family. There could be no more question, under this system, of private property, in the modern sense of the word, than there could be of comparing the social existence ere could be of comparing the social exister of the members of the clan to that of individuals living in the midst of our modern society The division and subdivision of the land corre sponded to the military functions of the single members of the clan. According to their mili tary abilities, the chieftain intrusted to them the several allotments, canceled or enlarged according to his pleasure the tenures of the inofficers, and these officers again distributed to their vassals and under-vassals every separate plot of land. But the district at large ways remained the property of the clan, and owever the claims of individuals might vary however the claims of individuals might vary, the tenure remained the same; nor were the contributions for the common defense, or the tribute for the Laird, who at once was leader in battle and chief magistrate in peace, ever in-creased. Upon the whole, every plot of land was cultivated by the same family, from generation to generation, under fixed imposts. These imposts were insignificant, more a tribute by which the supremacy of the "great mas" and of his officers was acknowledged, than a rent of land in a modern sense, or a source of revenue. The officers directly subordinate to the "great man" were called "Taksmen," and the district intrusted to their care, "Tak." Under them were placed inferior officers, at the head of ev-ery bamlet, and under these stood the peas-

Thus you see, the clan is nothing but a family organized in a military manner, quite as little defined by laws, just as closely becomed in by traditions, as any family. But the land is the property of the family, in the midst of which differences of rank, in spite of consanguinity, do prevail as well as in all the ancient Asiatic family

The first usurpation took place, after the expulsion of the Stuarts, by the establishment of the family Regiments. From that moment, pay became the principal source of revenue of the Great Man, the Mhoir-Fhear-Chattaibh. Entangled in the dissipation of the Court of Lon-, he tried to squeeze as much money as pos sible out of his officers, and they applied the same system to their inferiors. The ancient tribute was transformed into fixed money con tracts. In one respect these contracts con tuted a progress, by fixing the traditional imposts; in another respect they were a usurpgreat man" now tool ation, inasmuch as the the position of landford toward the "taksmen" who again took toward the peasantry that of farmers. And as the "great man" now required

money no less than the "taksmen," a production not only for direct consumption but for export and exchange also became necessary; the system of national production had to be changed the hands superseded by this change had to be get rid of. Population therefore decreased. But that it as yet was kept up in a certain manner, and that man, in the 18th century, was not yet openly sacrificed to net-revenue, we see from a passage in Steuart, a Scotch political economist, whose work was published 10 years before Adam Smith's, where says (vol. 1 chap. 16): "The rent of these lands is very triding compared to their extent, but compared to the number of mouths which a farm maintains, it will perhaps be found that a plot of land in the highlands of Scotland feeds ten times more people than a farm of the same extent in the richest provinces." That even in the beginning very small, is shown by the work of Mr. Lock (1820), the steward of the Court of 20), the steward of the Countess of Sutherland, who directed the improvements on her estates. He gives for instance the rental of the Kintradawell estate for 1811, from which it ap pears that up to then, every family was obliged to pay a yearly impost of a few shillings in money, a few fowls, and some day's work, at the

It was only after 1811 that the ultimate and real usurpation was enacted, the forcible transfor-mation of clan-property into the private property, in the modern sense, of the Chief. The person who stood at the head of this economical revo-Intion, was a female Mehemet Ali, who had well digested her Malthus-the Countess of Sutherland, alias Marchioness of Stafford.

Let us first state that the ancestors of the

Marchioness of Stafford were the "great men" of the most northern part of Scotland, of very near three-quarters of Sutherlandshire. This County is more extensive than many French Departements or small German Principalities When the Countess of Sutherland inherited these estates, which she afterward brought to her husband, the Marquis of Stafford, afterward Duke of Sutherland, the population of them was already reduced to 15,000. My lady Countess resolved upon a radical economical reform, and determined upon transforming the whole tract of country into sheep-walks. From 1814 to 1820, these 15,000 inhabitants, about 3,000 families, were systematically expelled and exterminated. All their villages were demolished and burned down, and all their fields converted into pasturage. British soldiers were commanded for this execution, and came to blows with the natives. An old woman refusing to quit her but, was burned in the flames of it. my lady Countess appropriated to herself seven hundred and ninety four thousand acres of land, which from time immemorial had belonged to the clan. In the exuberance of her generosity she allotted to the expelled natives about 6,000 acres-2 acres per family. These 6,000 acres had been laying waste until then, and brought no revenue to the proprietors. The Countess was generous enough to sell the acre at 2s. 6d. on an average, to the clan-men who for centuries past had shed their blood for her family The whole of the unrightfully apprepriated clanland she divided into 29 large sheep farms, each of them inhabited by one single family, mostly English farm-laborers; and in 1821 the Gaels had already been superseded by 131,000

A portion of the aborigines had been thrown upon the sea-shore, and attempted to live by fishing. They became amphibious, and, as an English author says, lived half on land and half on water, and after all did not half live upon

Sismondi, in his " Etudes Sociales," observes with regard to this expropriation of the Gaels from Sutherlandshire—an example, which, bythe-bye, was imitated by the other " great men'

"The large extent of seignorial domains is not a cir-cumstance peculiar to Britain. In the whole Empire of Charlemagne, in the whole accident, entire provinces were naurped by the warlike chiefs, who had them cul-tivated for their own account by the chartemagne, in the ware accused, third provided were namped by the warlike chiefs, who had them cultivated for their own account by the vanquished, and sometimes by their own companions in arms. During the 2th and 10th centuries the Counties of Maine, Anjou, Poitou were for the Counts of these provinces rather three large estates than principalities. Switzerland, which in so many respects recembles Scotland, was at that time divided among a small number of Seigneurs. If the Counts of Kyburg, of Lantzburg, of Hatsburg, of Gruyères had been protected by British laws, they would have been in the same position as the Earls of Sutherland; some of them would perhaps have had the same taste for improvement as the Marchinness of Stafford, and more than one republic might have disappeared from the Alps in order to make room for docks of sheep. Not the most despotic monarch in Germany would be allowed to attempt anything of the sort.

Mr. Lock, in his defense of the Countess of Sutherland, (1820,) replies to the above as follows:

lows:

Why should there be made adopted in every other case, just for this particular case! Why should the absolute authority of the landlord over his land be sacrificed to the public interest and to mo-tives which concern the public only!"

And why, then, should the slaveholders in the Southern States of North America sacrifice their private interest to the philanthropic grim-aces of her Grace, the Duchess of Sutherland !

The British aristocracy, who have every-where superseded man by bullocks and sheep, will, in a future not very distant, be superseded, in turn, by these useful animals.

The process of clearing estates which, in Scot land, we have just now described, was carried out in England in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Thomas Morus already complains of it in the beginning of the 16th century. It was performed in Scotland in the beginning of the 19th, and in Ireland it is now in full progress. The noble Viscount Palmerston, too, some years ago cleared of men his property in Ireland, ex-actly in the manner described above.

If of any property it ever was true that it literally true of the propwas robbery, it is literally true of the prop-erty of the British aristocracy. Robbery of Church property, robbery of commons, fraudulous transformation, accompanied by mur-der, of feudal and patriarchal property inprivate property - these are British aristocrats to their possessions. And what services in this latter process were performed by a servile class of lawyers, you may see from an English lawyer of the last cen-Dalrymple, who, in his "History of Feudal Property," very unively proves that every law or deed concerning property was interpreted by the lawyers, in England, when the middle class rose in wealth, in favor of the middle class-in Scotland, where the nobility enriched themselves, in favor of the nobility-in either case it was interpreted in a sense hostile to the

The above Turkish reform by the Countess of Sutherland was justifiable, at least, from a Malthusian point of view. Other Scottish noblemen went further. Having superceded human beings by sheep, they superceded sheep by game, and the pasture grounds by forests. At the head of these was the Duke of Athol. "After the conquest, the Norman Kings afforested large portions of the soil of England, in much the same way as the landlords here are now doing with the Highlands." (R. Somer's Letters on the Highlands, 1848)

As for a large number of the human beings expelled to make room for the game of the Duke of Athel, and the sheep of the Countess of Sutherland, where did they fly to, where did they find a home?

In the United States of North America.

The enemy of British Wages-Slavery has a right to condemn Negro-Slavery; a Duchess of Sutherland, a Duke of Athol, a Mauchester Cotton-lord-never! KARL MARK

# Everett's Tripartite Letter.

We published yesterday a correspondence of remarkable interest between the Government of the United States and certain European Powers on the subject of Cubs, and the communications in quasion became the more instructive from the librariation which they received by a contemporary debate in the American Sensie. It will be remembered that in the course of last autumer overtures were made by Lord Malmesbury to the Government of the Union for a final settlement of

the Cutan question, by a joint declaration and guarantee on the part of all the three Powers affecting any concern in the result. As no countries but Great Britisa, France, and the United States pretended to any interest in the proprietorship of the island, and as each of these States had declared its own unwillingness to see this colony in the possession of any power but Spain, it appeared to follow that a Convention between these parties, disclaiming any sembitious intentions for themselves, and jointly undertaking to discountenance any such pretensions in others, would terminate existing jealousies, and most effectually establish that Spanish title with which all professed to be satisfied. This proposal was not accepted by the United States, and the reasons of that Government for refusing its consent were communicated to Congress by the Executive in the dispatches to which we refer. At the same moment Gen. Cass had introduced to the notice of the Senate a resolution of his own, directed particularly to the affairs of Central America, but embracing in its full extent the general question of European interests in the Transatlantic world.

The elaborate and circumstantial dispatch in which

world.

The elaborate and circumstantial dispatch in which Mr. Everett justifies the refusal of his Government to concur in the proposals of France and England is, perhaps, the very best defence that could have been made for the policy in question. It confesses with unusual candor the ulterior expectations of the American people, refers to what is termed "the destiny" of the Union in temperate language, and dissects the probable results of the convention suggested with what we must admit to be considerable success. It would be absurd to deay that by the proposed renunciation the sacrifice of the United States would be greater and more sensible than that of the other contracting Powers. As it can be affirmed with perfect sincerity that neither Great Britain nor France desires, or has ever desired, the possession of Cube, and as this possession, even if obtained, must certainly be far less productive to either of those States than to the States of the Union, it follows, of course, that the two European Governments would have lost nothing by the execution of the convention, whereas the American Government would have surrendered whatever prespects it might entertain. We are quite prepared also to acknowledge that, considering the position of Cube, at the mouth of that gulf which receives the mightly rivers of the United States, and the probable development of everyoning and so powerful a nation, the acquisition of the pland at some time or other might not unnaturally enter into the visions of American Statesmen.

If Americans had never said either less or more than The elaborate and circumstantial dispatch in which

Americans had never said either less or more than Mr. Everett new says for them—if they had confined their own views to the ordinary chances of the future, and had foreborne to ascribe views of a different complexion to others, the proposal of the tripartite conve-tion could hardly have been directed of the character tion could hardly have been divested of the character of impertinence. But we learn from their own diplomatic publications that the Government of Washington has for some time past been engaged in impressing upon Spanish Ministers the aggressive intentions of other States, and expecially of this country, respecting the island of Cuba, and in justifying, by these allegations, its own officious and importunate proceedings. At the same time, the popular feeling of the Union has been so resolutely bent upon a forcible anticipation of its "destiny", this continuist, that the Supreme Government had intely bent upon a forcible anticipation of its "destiny" in this particular, that the Supreme Government had some difficulty in preventing, on the part of its own clinzens, an explosion of those very designs which it was imputing to others. Under those circumstances, therefore, the Governments of France and England were manifestly warranted in taking the American Government at its word, in disclaiming for themselves all the pretentions ascribed to them, and in asking for such a disclaimer in return as would set at rost for ever a question which the Americans themselves had been exclusively concerned in raising. Mr. Everett's refusal, though justifiable, in our opinion, as a piece of national policy, must nevertheless be conclusive evidence of the truth of the case, and convince the world of the real views of the several parties concerned.

#### Louis Napoleou's Marriage.

The speech delivered by Louis Napoleon on Saturday last to the principal political bodies of the Eupire, and, in fact, to the French nation, for the purpose mouncing his resolution on the subject of his ma e, has rather strengthened than altered the favorab age, has rather strengthened than altered the lavorable praion we have already expressed of his choice. In lead, we had anticipated on Friday several of the argu-ments by which the Emperor now recommends the se-ection of his Consort to the favor of the people. It is rue that a Government such as that which has arisen in France, after a long series of revolutions, has nothing in common with the older monarchies of Europe; and several attempts to connect them with that country by the feel bonds of a matrimonial alliance have only end. several attempts to connect them with that country by
the frail bends of a matrimonial alliance have only end it
in the misery, the exile, or the death of princesses
worthy at least of a more tranquil fate. It is true that
the protracted solicitations of an unsuccessful suitor are
not consistent with the dignity of an elected Sovereign,
or of the people who have raised him to that position;
and, though the allusion to the marriage of the Duke of
Orleans is not generous in the lips of one who has succeeded that family upon. The throne, it can hardly be
doubted, in spite of the personal merits of the Princes
Helena of Mecklenburgh, that this ailliance was prejudicial to the Orleans dynasty.

Whatever may be Louis Nanoleon's other claims to the

Whatever may be Louis Napoleon's other claims to the position he occupies, he is unquestionably the grandson of Josephine; and, although the name of that Empress is endeared to the people of France by compassion for the unmerited and cruel treatment she met with from Napoleon, as much as by her own quadries, the alfusion to his ancestress comes the more gracefully from the present Emperor, insemuch as, in spite of all provisions to the contrary, the Imperial succession has reverted to the line of her offspring. Nothing, too, can be in better tone and temper than the phrase in which the Emperor adopts the title and position of a purceau Sovereign, frankly bearing his origin in view, preserving his independent character and asserting his entire freedom from the traditions of States in which the foundations of society have not been subverted or the institutions of mon-srchy overthrown. At the same time, these arguments and declarations would praceed with more weight from Louis Napoleon, it it were not well known that he had been engaged for eight months or more in the negotiation of divers Royal alliances, which had proved abortive, and if this final determination had not appeared to coincide with a very strong personal predilection for a lady whom he could only win by the offer of his hand. Whatever may be Louis Napoleon's other claims to the coincide with a very strong personal predilection for a la-dy whom he could only win by the offer of his hand.

dy whem he could only win by the one of an anal.

Of the future Empress of the French we wish to speak with the deference due to herself and to her position, for it is impossible to have remarked the stursctions of her person, the distinction of her manners, and the vivacity of her character—as many of us must have done in her visits to this country, where she is no stranger—without feeling a more than common interest in her extraordinary destiny. To France, indeed, she has hitherto ewed little beyond the graces of her education, though she is, of course, far better acquainted with the character of the nation over which she is called to reign than a Princess summaned from the stiff nursery of a German Principality. But she combines by descent the energy of the Spanish and the Scottish races, and, if the opinion we have formed of her be correct, she is, as Louis Napoleon says of her, fitted not only to adorn the throne, but in the day of danger to defend it. Among the long catalogue of names and titles of this Costiffun maiden, which we publish in another column—in-louing even the churches, religious houses, and college, of which she is the patreness—that of Palsion conspicuously occurs, for the hereic defender of Saragosas. en the churches, religious houses, and colleges, on hich she is the patroness—that of Palsfox conspicu-ary occurs, for the heroic defender of Saragossi ainst the French invaders of Spain was, we believe

which she is the paircuisse—that of Palsiox conspicuously occurs, for the heroic defender of Saragossa aguist the French invaders of Spain was, we believe, her grandfatter.

To go much further back, we are assured by a high subjusting on Spainish geneslogies, that the true sangre and of the great Alonno Perez de Gurman, who defended Tartis in 1292, hows in her veius; and undoubtedly the first Count de Teba was created about 1492 by Ferdinand and Isabella for his gallant conduct before Granda. The Count de Teba, father of the future Empress, was a man of talent and science, but he was cripiled in his person, and we suspect the milliary exploits which are now attributed to him in the ranks of the French army are confounded with those of his brother, the Count de Montijo, to whose title and large estates he eventually succeeded. When the Count de Teba was about to marry Miss Karkpatrick, the daughter of a Consul at Malaga, it was necessary, as he was a grandee of Spain, to obtain the King's consent. The descent of the Kirkpatricks was rather less illustrious than that of the defender of Tarifa, but the Soutish heralds set to work with such diligence that a suitable pedigree was produced, and Ferlinand exclaimed. Let the good man many the daughter of Fingal. The issue of the untringe was the lady who now attracts so large a share of the attention of Europe.

In a significant passage of the speech delivered by Louis Napoleon on this occasion, he lakes the opportunity of declaring his preference for an independent position and a prospect of domestic happiness to the prices of dynastic ambition. The seminent does him the more credit, insensuch as it is wholly opposed to the systematic policy of the Emperor, his under, which he has made on all other occasions the model and rule of his conjunct. Dynastic ambition was the mania of the Emperor Napoleon, and it became the choic cause of his ruin; for, not content with repudiating "the good and modest wile of Gen. Emper. The House of Western Europe. Probably it is fer the L guarded expressions, a consciousness of his own power over a new and formidable element in the societies of

repe. The neopie, the army and the clorgy are distinctly al-The people, the army and the corry are distinctly ab-breed to is the necessary and natural grandless of his power, without whose assent the administry of these rapitals would be incomplete. But as for the rest of the world, and even the argust bodies to which this speech is addressed, they are told without disguise that they will one day most the Emperor's choice setter than they do the day most the Emperor's choice setter than they do. specularity and adventurous, a-new and unexpected mode of proceeding is at least as likely to succeed as as old and inapplicable one; and the uncrease consequences of this marriage will depend in greet part on the dispo-sition, the judgment and the influence of the lady who

is shortly to share with Louis Napoleon the highest pois shortly to share with Lous Napoleon the ingress perion in France. We shall rejoice if any approach be made to a more just, element and liberal spirit in the conduct of public affairs. If the Court gains something in respectability and decorum, and if the country finds in its inture Sovereign, not a wayward and bearistrong foreigner, but an enlightened and courageous mistress, this much is certain, that the Countess de Teba, on whem this extraordinary lot has fallen, is likely to play a considerable part in the coming events of these stir-

## WEST INDIES.

Later from Jamaica-Commercial News-Room.

Correspondence of The Savannah Course.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 30, 1853. DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of yours of the 4th. The weather now in Kingston is very good. We have had plenty of rain and strong north and westerly winds, which make the mornings and nights rather cold. have had plenty of rain and strong north and westerly winds, which make the mornings and nights rather cold. The Island is at present healthy, except the Parish of Westmoreland. The small-pox is still about that Parish, Business is very dull, and the news from England rela-tive to the Sugar duties, as proposed by the Derby Gov-erument, was very discourseing to the Planters. People are getting ready to emigrate to Australia, I mean the respectable portion. The English Mail Steamer due the 22d inst., has not yet arrived. Some fears are enter-tained for her safety.

tained for her safety.

Much indignation is felt toward the Saint Andrew's Vestry for involving the Farish in debt. They have managed to spend £1.470 contrary to law during the last two years. The officers and creditors of the Parish are sciously inconvenienced.

A great Anti-Slavery Tea Meeting was held

at Cherry Garden Estate a few cremings ago. Speeches were made and resolutions substed. A Committee was appointed to draw up petitions to both Houses of Paisment and to the House of Assembly. A collection also was made (not very large) in aid of the British Anti-

Slavery Society.

One of the motions intended to be presented to the One of the motions intended to be presented to the meeting and actually written out, was to this effect:

"That this meeting do petition the Home Government to institute a blockade of the whole was coast of Cuba, with a view to the best, cheapest, and most effectual method of patring an end to the importation of saves to Cuba."

Many complaints are made at the great length of the Session of the House of Assembly. It still drags its slow length along and in all probability will terminate without judicious alterations, absolutely necessary to save the island from rain.

The trial of the military rioters resulted in a

rdict of guilty against twenty-three of the traversers. It is said the Sugar Duties Acts of 1846 and 1848 have worked well for the British Colonies. They have increased the production of Sugar at all events, if the profit from Sugar growing be not greater. The increase is as follows according to Wilson's figures. In Mauritius, tuns an. 18,000 In Trinidad, tuns an. 4,000 In Guiana do.... 6,000 In Barbadoes do... 8,100

Total 33,400

To enable the planters to produce this additional annual amount great expenses were made. The procession was this: "The Legislature imported the laborers at the expense of the public, and the sugar growers employed and paid them for their labor. To the usual and ordinary cost of production paid by the sugar growers we submit must be added the additional expense or cost of importing laborers which has been paid by the Colonies. This expense we have estimated at £500,000."

It may be doubted if on the whole the Sugar profits have been increased.

## TEXAS

From The N. O. Picsyune, Feb. 1. By the arrival of the steamship James L. Day, Capt Talbot, we have received dates from Galves-ten to the 28th ult.

From a report in The Austin State Gazette, we perceive that on the 15th ult, the two Houses of the Legislature met in joint seesion for the purpose of elect-ing a U.S. Senator for six years, from the 4th of March next. Gen. Sam, Houston was the only person norm nated for that office, and on taking the vote, it was ascertained that he had received sixty-live votes, John Hemp-hill fourteen votes, and George W. Smyth one vote. Gen. Sam. Houston was accordingly declared to be duly

The Select Committee in the House, to The Select Committee in the House, to whem was refered that portion of the Governor's message relating to affairs on the frontier, and the ranging companies called out, have made a lucid report. They fully sustain the Governor in his course, and satisfactorily prove that an addition to the troops on the frontier was imperatively needed. The report was accompanied by a bill authorizing the payment of the rangers by the State; and also a joint resolution for the procurement of the reimbursement of the State by the United States. The Gausste thinks there will be no difficulty in passing both. Gen Tarrant was the Chairman of the Committee.

A bill was introduced into the Senate on the 1th making provision for the payment of the difference.

17th, making provision for the payment of the difference between the scaled and the face value of the debts due by the late Republic of Texas, in land, at fifty cents at serie. After some discussion it was indefinitely post There was a fine stage of water in the Brazos

river at the last accounts, which The Lone Star says is likely to be permanent. The Austin American of the 19th ult., reports four cases of small-pex in that city and vicinity.

The Female Academy at Seguin, with all the furniture, two planes and chemical apparatus, has been totally destroyed by fire. The loss is supposed to be

Mr. McMullen, a Scotch gentleman, was mur-

dered in his bed in San Antonio, on the night of the 20th ult. The murderer entered the old man's chamber through the floor, gagged and stabbed him in the throat It is supposed the object was plunder, as trunks, &c. It is supposed the object was plunder, as trunks, &c., were broken open. Some arrests were made on the 21st, but nothing had been elicited. James H. Durst and H. Clay Davis have er

red suit against Caravaja! for supplies furnished his The Indianola Bulletin denies the report that

The San Antonio Ledger notices the arrival in that tewn of a part of the original attachés of the boundary commission, consisting of Messra, Pierce, Jones Thompson and Lawson, assistants; Major Bart-tiett, agent; and Capt. Tansill, quartermaster of the

The Victoria Advocate says that a disease nsiderably resembling bloody flux prevails to a con-ferable extent in Victoria, Lavaca, De Witt and Gonza Gen. Harney and a portion of his staff arrived

at Corpus Christi on the 10th ult.

A correspondent of The Nucces Valley says

The Masonic Grand Lodge of the State of The Masonic Grand Looge of the State of Texas has been in session at Nacodoches recently, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: N. W. A. Neil, Seguin, G. M.; R. W. F. B. Saxton, San Augustine, D. G. M.; R. W. J. F. Taylor, Marshall, S. G. W.; R. W. W. P. Brittnin, Rusk, J. G. W.; R. W. E. B. Nichels, Houston, G. T.; R. W. A. S. Ruthven, Houston,

The Jefferson Herald states that Mr. D. W. Doublit has been held to bail in the sum of \$2,000 for his appearance at the next term of the District Court, is er the charge of manslaughter upon the person

The Marshall Republican of the 15th inst. pubhabes the report of Mr. Tournadre, Chair Hail. p. lishes the report of Mr. Tournadre, Chair Engineer the Vickslung and Shreveport Railroad, who was a played to survey the route from the Louisiana line Marshall. He furnishes estimates of the cost of road, and is fully satisfied of the practicability of the tire route, and that the road can be built at a loss of them almost any other of similar extent in the United States.

The Jefferson Herald thinks that if appropriations are made during the present session of the Legis-lature for clearing out the rivers in Texas, that Sods Lake should come in fer a liberal share. More freight passes through the lake than any of the rivers, and twelve counties depend upon it as a means of getting to

# Resignation of Bishop Ives.

CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE DIOCESE OF NORTH CAROLINA. ROSE, Weinesday, Dec. 22, 1852. DEAN BRETHERN: Some of you, at least, and DEAN DRETHERN: Some of you, at least, are aware that for years, doubts of the validity of my office as Pichop, have at times herrissed my mind and greatly enfectled my action. At other times, it is true, circumstances have arisen to overrale thisse doubts, and to bring to my mindtemporary relief. But it has been only temporary, for, in spite of resolutions to absenden the reading and the use of Cathobic books: in spite of earnest prayers and entreating that God would protect my mind against the distressing influence of Cathobic Truth; and in spite of public and private professions and declarations, which in times of suspended doubt I sincer only made to shield investificant and my based on the latest of the professions and declarations, which in times of suspended doubt I sincer only made to shield investificon aroundors and wis based on the contraction.

made to shield myself from anaptrion and win back the confidence of my diocese, which had been well-high lost—in spite of all this, and of many other considera-tions which would transport to the considerainst—in space of all this, and or many other considera-tions which would rise up before me, as the necessary consequence of suffering my mind to be carried forward in the direction in which my doubts pointed these doubts would again return with increased and almost overwholming vigor, goading me at times to the very

coerwhelming vigor, goaling me at times to the very borders of derengement.

Under these doubts, I desired temporary relief from duties that had become so disquieting to me, and deter-mined to accompany Mrs. Ives, whose health demanded a change of climate, in a short absence abroad. But sh-sence has brought no relief to my mind. Indeed, the doubts that disturbed it have grown into clear and sot-tled coaristions; so flear and settled that, without a violation of conscience and honor, and every obligation of duty to God and His Church, I can no longer remain in my position.

called upon, therefore, to do an act of self-ancrifice, in view of which all other self-eacrificing acts of any life are less than nothing; called upon to sever the rise

which have been strengthened by long years of love and forbearance, which have bound my heart to many of you, as was David's to that of Jonathan, and make my heart bleed as my hand traces the sentence which separates all pastoral relation between us, and conveys to you the knowledge that I hereby resign into your hands my office as Bishop of North Carolina; and further that I am determined to make my submission to the Catholic Church.

Church.
In addition, (my feelings will allow me only to say) In addition, (my feelings will allow me only to say) as this act is earlier than any perception of my own, and antedates, by some months, the expiration of the time for which i asked leave of absence, and for which I so premptly received from members of your body an advance of salary, I hereby renounce all claim upon the same, and seknowledge myself bound, on an intimation of your wish, to return whatever you may have advanced to me beyond this 22d day of December.

With continued affection and esteem, I pray you to allow me to subscribe myself.

Your faithful friend, &c., L. Sillinan Ivea.

NAVAL - The U. S. frigate Congress, Commander G. F. Pesrson, the flag ship of Com Lean Me-Keever, sailed from Rio de Janeiro Dec. 23, for Monti-The U.S. steamer Saranac, Capt. Lowe, arrived at

The U.S. steamer Sarsnac, Capt. Lowe, arrived at Rio de Janeiro Dec. 22, from Bahha-ail well.
The U.S. storeship Relief, Lieut. R. P. Hirchcock, was at Rio de Janeiro Dec. 15.
The U.S. sloop-of war Jamestown, Capt. S. W. Downing, remained at Buenos Ayres Nov. 22.
The following U.S. vessels were at Port Mahon Dec. 26—Frigate Comberland, the Commodore's ship, will proceed to Naples; corvette Levant, Capt. Goldebarcugb, bound to the coast of Spain; corvette St. Louis, Capt. Ingraham, for Marseilles; steamship San Jacinto, Capt. Crabbe, will probably follow the Comborland.

The Cherokees.—Judge Hicks and two other distinguished Cherokees arrived here yesterday, on their way to Washington City. They go as Delegates from their nation, their object being to propose the retrocession to the United States, for a proper pecuniary consideration, of about 800,000 acros of the land granted to their people by the Government. The Cherokees think that they can do without the tract in question, while they sorely need the money. Judge Hicks states that although there is a fair share of industry among the Cherokees, and although the more intelligent classes have almost everything they need, the murber of common Indians is rapidly decreasing, the deaths among them being far more numerous than the births. He seribes this to the fact that there is a great deal of sickness among them, and that they have not proper medical treatment. Probably they have not means pay for the medical services that money might command. The Cherokee Delegation is accompanied by Gen. Smithson, of Arkansas, who was one of the two Democratic candidates for Governor at the last election in that State. He is a highly intelligent gentleman, and although be has no official connection with the Delegates, we presume he will do all in his power to promote the object which they go to accomplish.

The Lennor Slave Case and the Vin THE CHEROKEES .- Judge Hicks and two

THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE AND THE VIR THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE AND THE VIROINTA LEGISLATURE—The Committee appointed to
consider this case in the Virginia House of Delegates,
on the 3d inst, reported, "that insemuch as all the proceedings relative thereto have been removed to the Supreme Court of New-York, in order that the decision of
Judge Psine may be reviewed by that tribunal—and as
the Legislature of New-York have now under consideration a proposition to repeal the statute upon which
Psine's decision was in part founded, they doem it unadvisable at present to express any opinion upon the
important question involved; but as the subject is one
vitally effecting the interests of all Virginians, they recommend that the Attorney-General of the State be directed to prosecute the appeal now pending before the rected to prosecute the appeal now pending before Supreme Court of New York. They therefore recrected to prosecule the appeal now pending osciete Supreme Court of New York. They therefore rec mend the adoption of the following resolution:

Revered, by the General Assembly, That the Attor General of the State be directed to prosecute before the preme Court of New York, together with such other osel as the Executive may think proper to associate with the appeal which has been taken from the recent deep of a Judge in that State, by which Jonathan Leanne citizen of Virginia, was deprived of his slaves.

The report was read and laid on the table.

BLOODY FIGHT.—The Natchez Free Trad of the 28th ult. sex. At an early bour on yesterday m

Bloody Fight.—The Natchez Free Trader of the 28th ult. says: At an early hour on yesterday morning, a bloody tight occurred under the hill, between a borse-trader, whose name we did not learn, and William Alica, a drayman, which resulted in the server wounding of the latter. The circumsances, as accurately as we could obtain them, on inquiry from various persons, were abbtaintially these. A horse which was found astray at high was turned into a livery stable by the borse-trader. It seams that the horse belonged to Alica, and that on inding where he was, he commenced flogging a negro in the livery stable. The horse-trader interposed to explain, and Alica suswered him by opprobious epithets and by throwing a brickbat at him, the latter sending a similar indusible in roturn. Alles them went off and returned, armed with a heavy hickory stick, with which he advanced on the trader, who drew a pistod, warning Alica most to strike kim. Alles continued to advance, and inflicted several violect hows on him, when the trader fired three shots one of which too effect in Alles's breast, passing round and lodging under his shoulder-blade, whence it was extracted. At a late hour lase evening Alica was still living. His wound was thought to be dangerous, but believed not to be mortal. The house trader, very strangely, has neither given himself up, nor has been arrested, though we learn he came up in town during the day to consult connect.

he been arrested, though we learn be came up in town during the day to consult counsel.

Convention of Colored Citizens.—The Colored Citizens of Ohio beld a State Convention at Columbus January 18th and 20th. About 200 were in attendance. Mr. Gorden, of Cleveland, presided. Among other important matters considered was the formation of a State Society for purposes of general improvement; the establishment of a weekly paper under the editorial area of Won. H. Day, of this city; a resolution urgue; the colored people to become farmers and mechanics, to prepare themselves to enter the professions, to foster education, and to befriend and maintain unblemished morsis. Another resolution advocated the Manne Law and its practice. Many of the speeches in the Convention were able, and the Editor of The Evangulist, who was present, says:

The impression of the meeting as a whole made us more hopeful as to the speechy elevation of our colored brethren than ever before. If those who composed this Convention are a sample of even the better part of this class of our population, Ohio need not be asbanned of her people of color. She has some people of paler faces who relatively have nothing to hose of on the score of sound sense, eloquence, temperance, or morals.

An Interesting Scrap of History.—The Washington correspondent of The Francyleunsian states that during the proceedings at the Colonization Meeting, last week, Hon Charles F. Mercer staind, as an extraordinary fact, that the set of Congress of 1807, in relation to the slave trade, provided that recaptured Africans, whomever our Navy might overtake them, should be taken into the nearest port of this country, and there disposed of according to the legislation of the State. Georgia passed a law this the captures should be sold; one half of the money to go into the State Treasury, and the other half to the capture. And this, too, under the pretent of shoilsing the slave trade. Georgia was asked to aleate the law, but she refused. Subsequently, beavewer, a law was passed by Congress to return such captives to their native land, and one hundred shousend dollars was appropriated for carrying the law into effect. Mr. Monroe was at that time President of the United States, and employed a gentleman to superintend this humane plan time, in effect, relieving the Colonization Society of the expense of an agent. So, Mr. Mercer insisted, that Mr. Monroe in fact, established the first Colony on the ceast of Africa—Liberia—and in honor and schnowledgment of this, the Capital was called Monrovia.

Bodies of Twin Children Found.—Coroner AN INTERESTING SCRAP OF HISTORY .- The

Bodies of Twin Children Found.-Coroner BODIES OF I WIN CHILDREN FOUND.—COTO Smith was called yesterday to hold an inquest upon bedies of two male infants found in the mud on the N side of the Old South Boston bridge, W. H. Ford, who is the hodies from the water, testified that from appearanthey were thrown in immediately after hirth, either Friday or Saturday night. One hody had the appearant having struggled, thereby making it probable that he alive when thrown in it he other, from the position of body, was probably dead. The larry returned a wedlet safe mile clifferen were hors alive, and came to their deby violence at the hands of some person or persons to jury unknown.

[Boston Travelle Larry of the some of the some them.]

Jury unknown.

1 P Mr. James H. Beals, son of the serrior
parmer of Bea's, Greene & Co. of The Boston Foot has
been admitted a member of the firm, which now consists
of Col. Charles Gunton Greene. Hon. Richard Frotingham,
Jr. editers, and Wm. Beals, Eas, Mr. Jas. H. Beals, basi-

The Palmer (Mass.) Journal of Saturday says." About two weeks since a carpet-bag, containing \$4.006 in cash, certificates of stock, inc., was stainen from the bagang-room of the Norwich and Worcester Railway, a few days since, Potick Burnes was arrested on suspicion of committing the effense, and the property was found in From The Ellsworth (Me.) Herald we

tearn that on Monday work, Mass Ellen Greeley, daughter of Dr. Stummel Greeley, was burned in so shocking a manuer as to cause her death in two days. She was suggested in some household duty and the control of the co The Camden (S. C.) Journal is informed

that at the sale of that portion of the extate of the inte John S. Carningham, lying in Pickens County, Alsa, negro wo-men brought from \$1,000 to \$1,100, and fellows from \$1,100 to \$1,200, while families sold at corresponding rates. Is An old lady once said that her idea of a

great man was: "A man who was keerful of his clother, dain't drink sperite, ain read the Bible without spelling the words, and line est a cold dinner on wash day, to save the winn on folks the trouble of cooking." The Sheboygan Chronicle is the name of

a new paper. "to take the place of The Moreary,"—nen-trality in politics, just established at Sheborgan and pub-lashed by Mesers Lyman & Engman.

Let S. M. Johnson is succeeded by Willbur F. Storey, formerly of The Lockson Patrict, in the publication of The Detroit Vere Press. Mr. S. is an out and cont Hard Shell.

Le A Drogheda paper says that the labor of of removing so ponderous a column as Cleopatra's Neodle ! Old England, will be the most enerly seedlework ever hear James Hunnewell, Esq., of Charlestown,

Muss, has tendered in that city aftern hundred dellar neward the establishment of an Arbenson or City Lo The Camden (Me.) Advertiser has been

moved to Ecciland and charged to a What paper.

13 Hon. Oliver P. Baldwin has withdrawn from the editorship of The Richmond Republishers, and proposes to start a new paper in the capital of the Old Dominion.

Lawrence, Mass., now contains twelve me hundred and eighty-six inhabitants and The agitating the question of obtaining a city charier To The Utica (N. Y.) Duily Gazette has en-

ered upon its thirteenth volume.

13º Prof. Ranney lectures onthe Caloric.

The Women's Temperance Meeting-Speed of Rev. Antoinette L. Brown. The following interesting speech was an avoidably omitted in Tuesday's Morning Bit.

tion ] Mrs. Bloomer having sat down,

Rev. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN, of Hearletta N. Y., was next introduced to the meeting, and was recrived with marked applause. The speaker and And this is Metropolitan Hall—and this is a metropol tan audience! It would not be strange if under eie cumstances like these we should seem to be almost overwhelmed on this occasion. But we are strong to the consciousness of being engaged in a good came [Applause] and we feel "the still small voice" of conscience whispering to us that we have undertaken the cause of morality and of righteousper Is it a new thing for women to pre eat them selves before you thus publicly, as the advocate of the great cause of Temperance! It is me a new thing for our sisters to appear before vast pro miscuous sudiences in the Metropolitan City, bearing the hearts of the great congregations upward and ward into the Elystum of Song. [Applause.] h not new for the gushing tide of song to pour from woman's soul through woman's lips, till the gradience, larger than can be well conceived, in a like this, appeared to be immersed in a tide of melality -entranced by that divine art that would bear th upward, and make them feel that it is womanly, he woman to appear thus publicly before them [4p-plause.] If women may thus eddy the publichy the pewer of song, may we not also reason, concerning ighteousness, temperance, and the judgment to come And is not this the very hall in which Jenny Lind one entranced thousands -was she not heard to eleve her voice high, and throw it farther and deeper be the hearts of a larger number of persons than con-ally congregate among the sons of Adam ! None thought that unwomanly-no one thought berunden inine-if they thought her anything besides a women they thought she was angelic. [Applause.] I request the audience not to cheer me—I can speak better? can see your approbation of my sentiments depicted in the expression of your countenances. [Lands and applause].

and applause).

There was a certain king once, in the days goneby, who was sometimes troubled by the presence of a ball spirit, and for the purpose of exercising this evil spirit, he would daily have songs performed before him. But I imagine we shall have no bait spirit here to night, who needs to be exercised by the power of mule; therefore, if we come here to speak in the ordinary tone of voice, we can well afford to dispense with the melody which on former occasions we have had from meledy which on former occasions we have has from our sisters on appearing before the public; but I trust we shall have harmony and good will in our midal. Curiosity is certainly inheritable—it is a large ingredient in human nature, and must be resident in human nature, and must be resident in the bosoms of the sons and daughters of our first mother. We are all of us likely to be induenced by this desire—that which is wrapt in the robes of mystery is sure to metamorphose even the most uninquisitive into a fac similar of the redoubted Paul Pry. At all events we are glad to see such an audiner congregated on an occasion like the preson. But at the very mention of that Quixotic personage—Paul Pry—I fancy I can read on the countenance of some of the sudience the thought that we, who appear here to night, are a sort of a female Paul Pry, eibowing our way to a position we have no right to occupy. If such the case, I should indeed feel inclined to preface my remarks with an humble "hope. I don't introde, I aughter. I Now I know I don't introde, for on the mention of that sublime topic I feel we are all litted up beyond the power of circumstances, and we are able to examine subjects carefully and candidly. We must or itse above those circumstances—we must throw of the cold chy fetters of custom, and be, each one of a able to explain. For one, I feel in me a spirit of calm infilierence that enables me to withstant this thrull. Let me speak the truth here to night; the truth shall be heard and felt. It will fall like "the still small vice" upon the ears of childhood; with a tone of affection to the desponding; like the smilling messenger of heppiness to the wearied of spirit and the sorrowfull, a our sisters on appearing before the public; but I trus upon the ears of childhood; with a tone of affection to the timid; it will come like the blessed voice of loope to the desponding; like the smilling messenger of loop in the desponding; like the smilling messenger of loop pinces to the wearied of spirit and the sorrowful; it will flash like the light of conviction on the eyes of the incredulous, and twine itself with a link of golden argment about the reason of the skeptic. [Applaus Can we soon have a law like the Maine Llew Law, written on our statute-books—can we, may we, sweep the tide of intemperance in the Engine State down through yerd, city, and away down the law waters which flow at the foot of the Battery \*Oh, for a law such as this—a law that will bring peace and prosperity to our nation. Shall we be told a law like that will intringe upon then natural rights of men! Then our present legislative system in regard to the traffic in intoxicating drinks infringe on the natural rights of men. If this traffic is a goo and wholesome one, then all men haves right to eages in it at their option; each one may buy and sell and manufacture at his pleasure, and the law has no right interfere. But if the traffic be an evil—if it be a reliable to equipment of the substitute of the traffic is a good and wholesome one, then all men haves right to eages in it at their option; each one may buy and sell and manufacture at his pleasure, and the law has no right interfere. But if the traffic be an evil—if it be a reliable to regulate it, sustains and indorses it and all the effects which ought not to exist—then that law which attend to regulate it, sustains and indorses it and all the effects which such a substitute of the substitute is an evil, would be to assert that which would justly at tile us to be sent away to an Insane Asylum. We have the granted that it is an evil, and if it is an evil, the

tifle us to be sent away to an Insane Asylum. We not tifle us to be sent away to an Insane Asylum. We not tifle us to be sent away to an Insane Asylum. Our Legislature should aim to suppress it—to utterly atterminate it—to drive off the bloody vampire that he fastened itself on the very vitals of our legal system as which is draining the blood from it drown by drown and it leaves the law almost worn out and degrade very feebleners and weakness. The law has been urising mother to this traffic, until at last its be nursing mother to this traffic, until at last its bandle, not establed with an ordinary share of the satural midfle legal kindness, has fastened upon its heart and sucked its life blood, until there is nothing left but a nare shadow of a form—a mere outward semblance without a living substance. If we would degrade the very annotation of the drunksrd, and rusted deep in the team of the wives and children of the drunksrd—twins the claim as a charmed smulet around the license system, and we will have well nigh have succeeded in our purpose. Let us rescue the law from such a vice as the the law God gave—which we should honor, let it so be the law God gave-which we should honor, let it as b

I cannot cute, into any learned argument to prove

I cannot cute, into any learned argument to grove we need a law to prevent the traffic. It is not my papers to do this, for the limited time allotted one will edited to the first of it. I do not propose to weary your passed, but to be very brief in my remarks. It is enough to simply to say, that if we legislate at all in regard to the traffic under review, we are bound to legislate for its annihilation; no other legislation than that can, or will answer the demands of the times. The evils of interperance are the evils which have sprung up in the proper domain of the law; we are now legislating in regard to them. Then let us legislate to exterminate them—to root them up entirely from the great province of the law. This is what we wish; it is the result we ought to have secured. But do they tell us "no man need take of the fatal cup unless he choose?" We greatised, but then we are in the habit of praying, "Lead as not into temptation." Then shall we present the posent cup to the trembling hands of one already half-denomination. not into temptation." Then shall we present the roup to the trembling hands of one already ball-deed from indulgence in the deadly draught—a wreck of humanity: Dare we do that I liwe be. to do this, then it is time we took "shame to and confusion of face." We have somethin this great work, and we have no rig

talls, and the dreadful results which the presence of a possession at the presence of the formed drunkerd brings about. The perty of shout stakes made mention, was the father of a dear friend school-mate; his end was suicide, under the industrial run, and his daughter became a raving madiat.

The speaker then went on to say; it is the modern of the run who is the great obstacle in the way of this receiver puts any talent into a man, and say that which already enters can be called forth by more natural and wholesome process than the interest of the run of not which already exists can be called forth by core natural and wholesome process than the affing, firey wine cut. We see men in the habit of more natural and wholesome process than the in-calling firey wine cut. We see men in the hads of all their daily gives, aying we cannot and shall not have law, and they tell us they need a stimulas to make the active and call forth their energies in their interiors with society. We know that, but when mose ride up the wine charies to the setheral realms of fancy to are likely to get entangled with the clouds. There is steed so unsteady as that of the wine hobby—an ever was an acrossant so uncertain of his position at the man who rides up in the wine balloon; it cannot said of him, that where he gets up, there he will down, for he often gets down, much lower down miscellesseeus cellars and gutters where he will a